

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

The following amendments are made to correct minor editorial errors resulting in translating Japanese to English.

Please amend paragraphs [0239] and [0240], beginning on page 74, as follows:

[0239] In a Henschel mixer were thoroughly mixed 100 parts by weight of thermoplastic polyester resin (softening point: 121° C, Tg: 67° C), 40 parts by weight of titanium oxide (Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd: CR-50) and 5 parts by weight of salicylic acid-zinc complex (minus-charge-controlling agent, Orient Chemical Co., Ltd.: Bontron E-84). The mixture was further mixed by a twin-screw extruder and then cooled. The mixture was roughly pulverized, then pulverized by a jet mil and classified with wind to obtain white ~~powders~~ particles which have a volume average particle size of 10.1 μm.

[0240] To the white fine ~~powders~~ particles having the above size was added 0.3 parts by weight of hydrophobic silica particles (Nihon Aerosil Co., Ltd.: Aerosil R-972). The mixture was mixed by a Henschel mixer to prepare white developing particles.

Please amend paragraphs [0245], beginning on page 76, as follows:

[0245] A film of UV-curing resin of 100 μm thickness was brought close to the first substrate 111 formed of a transparent PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film of 25 μm thickness. Over the UV- curing resin film was laid a photomask opened in a specified pattern. The top of the photomask was irradiated with UV rays, followed by development and washing. A grid-like partition member 113 was formed on the substrate 111 (see Fig. 3). Partition walls 113a forming

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the partition member 113 had a thickness (width)  $\alpha$  (50  $\mu\text{m}$ ), a height  $h$  (100  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and a wall space PT (1mm) (space between ~~neighbouring walls~~ neighboring wall portions). The substrate 111 was on the image observation side (on which an electrostatic latent image was formed).